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DAY OF TRIUMPH FOR HARRY THAW IN LEGAL BATTLE

Three Distinct Victories Are Won by His Counsel.

GETS OVATION FROM CANADIANS

New York Attorneys Defeated at Every Turn, and People, Realizing Trend of Events, Unite in Noisy Demonstration Which Court Calls "Most Disgraceful."

Sherbrooke, Que., August 27.—Harry K. Thaw won three victories over the New York State authorities to-day, and was looked to-night in the Sherbrooke Jail, immune for the time being from the Dominion immigration authorities, after having received an ovation from the townspeople of Sherbrooke that would have done honor to a prince of royal blood.

So riotous was the scene in the Superior Court, when at the morning session Judge Arthur Gloabensky refused to allow counsel representing New York State to be party to the proceedings, that the court subsequently warned spectators that a repetition of the cheering, chair climbing, handkerchief waving and general hysteria, would mean jail sentences for the demonstrators.

Speaking from the bench at the afternoon session, Judge Gloabensky said that never in his experience as a member of the bar and of the bench, had he been a witness to "such disgraceful scenes." It was carried out in the presence of court attendants and four armed Dominion police who stood in mobile while emotional women rushed toward Stanford White's slayer, crying: "Three cheers for Thaw. Three cheers for the British flag. We will give you justice, Harry."

To-night, with Thaw's term of confinement indeterminate, and the key to the riddle still not found, there was a general exodus of those who rushed hither after the fugitive's sensational escape from Matteawan. William Travers Jerome, former prosecutor of Thaw, left to-night for Quebec, accompanied by Franklin Kennedy, deputy attorney-general of New York. Either to-night or to-morrow, District Attorney E. A. Conger and Sheriff Hornbeck, of Dutchess County; Superintendent Kiehl, of the prison, and with them sheriffs and deputies of Vermont and New Hampshire, who were ready to string them up along the border line and seize Thaw in event of his deportation.

Messrs. Jerome and Kennedy will confer at Quebec with the attorney-general of the province, in the hope that he, as the province's chief officer, will be able to open the legal locks that hold Thaw in jail.

Thaw's Three Victories.

The three points in which Thaw's lawyers were successful in their legal skirmish, were:

1. New York State was denied the right to be a party to the proceedings in court.

2. Counsel for the State failed in their efforts to have Thaw arraigned before a magistrate, and the commitment which is held quashed. This would have released him to the immigration officers.

3. Judge Gloabensky granted the plea of Thaw's counsel for a discontinuance of the writ of habeas corpus, which might have brought his release to-day.

The remedied strategic blunder made last week by Thaw's attorneys, who apparently did not realize then that in seeking their client's release they were playing into the opposition's hands.

From this cell to-night, Thaw issued the following statement:

"May I acknowledge the fair play accorded by every one since my arrival in Canada and express my gratitude for the sympathy shown by Canadian people in my present struggle to regain liberty, and thank especially all the Canadians that I have come in contact with personally. It is much better than I deserve, and entirely at variance with the malice shown in New York."

"It is only fair to make clear that the people of New York are all right; no unfairness can be found in the people of New York. A proof of this was found in the vicious opposition to giving me an honest jury trial shown by the undemocratic attorney-general. He and his pals know that a New York jury would stand for fair play, too."

The outburst of sympathy in Thaw's name came when Judge Gloabensky declined to allow Samuel Jacobs, of Montreal, chief counsel for New York, to submit arguments against the discontinuance of the habeas corpus writ. From the back of the courtroom came the cry:

"Give him fair play." A woman screamed and the crowd surged forward.

Makes Profound Bows.

Thaw responded to the demonstration with profound bows, but retreated as the throng swept toward him, sweeping court attendants and police aside in its rush.

From prison he sought refuge in the anteroom used by newspaper men, and soon afterward was on his way back to jail, again cheered by the crowd outside.

When court reassembled this afternoon and the crowd, doubling that of the morning, arose as the judge took his seat, a hush fell over the room. Then the court spoke, first in English, then in French.

"I was shocked this morning," he said, "to be a witness of a most disgraceful scene in this court, one which would give a very poor idea of the dignity with which the sittings of our court are held and which I trust and hope will be taken as the exception, not the rule. I have long been at the bar and I have been some time on the bench, but I must declare that I have never before witnessed such a scene, and that if any attempt is made to repeat the conduct of the morning, I will have the guilty parties put in jail."

Miss Jessie Wilson Thrown from Horse

She Lies Unconscious on Roadside More Than Half Hour Before She Is Found.

Plainfield, N. H., August 27.—Miss Jessie Wilson, daughter of President Wilson, while riding near River Junction, who applied remedies and restored her to consciousness. Later Miss Wilson was taken to a home near-by, and the Cornish home of President Wilson was notified by telephone. Her injuries are not believed to be serious.

Miss Wilson's fiancé, Francis B. Sayre, with whom she had started for a ride, had gone ahead of her, and knew nothing of the accident until the riderless horse dashed past him.

RAILWAY CLERKS STRIKE SUDDENLY

C. & O. Office Force at Newport News Quits Following Dismissal of Union Men.

The already tense situation between the management of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway system and the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks was further strained yesterday by the unexpected walkout in the Newport News office of the railway company of a portion or all of the forty odd clerks employed there, following the dismissal of six clerks because of activity in the Brotherhood. Officers of the union were claiming last night that the entire force walked out at Newport News, and that the tie-up of work is complete, while the railway officials belittled the occurrence and say that the places of the dismissed clerks were filled at once.

"The last advice I had from Newport News was received at noon yesterday," said General Manager Johnson, of the railway last night, "and were to the effect that twelve clerks had quit work. Their places were filled immediately, and no interruption of work in the office was reported to me." Reports late last night to the railway officials from Newport News indicated that twenty clerks joined in the strike movement, but that all express trains left the yards on time, and that the office work was accomplished without break. According to the report made, some of the strikers are making overtures to be received at work again, while new men have already been employed in some cases, and provision made for doing the work in the morning. The officials again refuse to deal with the strikers as members of the Brotherhood.

A union view of the Newport News situation is more serious. The following telegram was received last night by D. K. Hendershott, general chairman of the Brotherhood committee of the local Brotherhood, from J. F. Riley, vice-general president of the Brotherhood: "Six men discharged. All out and tie up at Newport News complete. If you are asked for instructions from other points inform the men that they should remain at work until strike is officially called."

What effect the Newport News affair will have on the strike vote now being taken among the members of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks is problematical. It is possible that the union leaders, that the men who quit work at Newport News yesterday will be ordered back to their desks pending the result of the official strike vote. Complications may ensue in case the railway refuses to take back the strikers. At any rate, the other 1,500 members of the Brotherhood are to state the sentiment in favor of the strike is overwhelming.

The strike movement is the result of an unsuccessful attempt on the part of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks to obtain a hearing for its committee before officials of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway. The officials refuse to have dealings with the organization.

JURY IS COMPLETE

Testimony Gets Under Way in Trial of Caminetti.

San Francisco, Cal., August 27.—The trial of F. Drew Caminetti, charged with violation of the Mann white slave law, proceeded to-day before the jury that was selected before the morning session ended. The interest and tension that characterized the trial of Harry K. Thaw, who was convicted a week ago, were lacking, and counsel on both sides seemed anxious to hurry the case to a conclusion.

Lola Norris, the Sacramento girl in which the case is centered with Marsha Warrington, her chaperone to Reno, Nevada, will take the stand to-morrow, it is expected. Miss Warrington will follow her on the stand.

Four witnesses testified to-day. They were R. G. Simon, the ticket agent who introduced Caminetti to Reno, Nevada, the Pullman conductor, who sold Diggs the drawing room ticket for the party of four, and S. A. Hedrick, negro porter, who waited on the party, and helped them on and off the train.

HELP FOR FARMERS

Bankers Discuss Methods of Bettering Their Condition.

Kansas City, Kan., August 27.—Resolutions providing for changes in the conditions of rural life in this country, which it was stated would decrease the burdens and increase the opportunities of the farmer and his family, were adopted to-day at the annual meeting of the committee of agriculture, development and education of the American Bankers' Association.

Vocational training in the public schools; plans to make the marketing of farm products easier and more profitable; and Federal aid to make the life of the farmer more general throughout the country, were among the things urged.

MESSAGE CAUSES NO EXCITEMENT IN MEXICO CITY

Officials Refrain From Comment Until After Consultation.

EXPECT IT WILL MAKE NO CHANGE

Huerta Will Not Resign, and His Supporters Still Are Confident of Their Ability to Secure Money and Arms, and Finally Subdue Rebels.

Gamboa Will Tell How Mexico Feels

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Mexico City, August 27.—Foreign Minister Gamboa made an appointment this evening to meet Charles d'Aulaires O'Shaughnessy at midnight (1 o'clock New York time). At this time Gamboa will tell O'Shaughnessy how President Wilson's message is received by the Mexican government, and what its effect will be.

The permanent commission of Congress sat to-night to hear the message, which was cabled here in full.

Rumors have been freely circulated that Huerta will resign, but the provisional President's friends declare they are absolutely without foundation.

Mexico City, August 27.—The Mexican government is silent on the message which the President of the United States read before Congress to-day outlining the situation in this republic and the attitude of the United States government. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Frederico Gamboa, was advised by the private telegram of the delivery and contents of the message. He declared this evening that the officials of the Mexican government had no comment to make.

"We are authorizing," said the minister, "the publication of the original notes exchanged, which I understand are contained in the President's message, and the further publication of the two supplementary notes, the latest of which was sent to Mr. Lind at Vera Cruz last night. They speak for themselves. They are the only comment we have to make."

It was not until night that any great number of the Mexican people were aware of the character of President Wilson's message. None of the afternoon papers published the text, the only account of the proceedings in the American Congress reaching the city through private telegrams and messages to the government.

Government officials refrained from comment, reserving their expressions until after consultation. In no quarter did the message arouse great excitement as the press dispatches, had forewarned General Huerta and his official family as to what to expect.

Mexico's counter policy has been a calm, unexcited speculation for several days, and officials join in declaring the attitude of the United States will cause no change in the stand Mexico has taken. For days rumors have been current that General Huerta would resign, but that he would at least accede to enough of Washington's demands to permit a continuation of negotiations.

A Cabinet minister said this afternoon that General Huerta was determined not to quit office, and that the summons to the capital of General Trevino had nothing to do with a change in the presidency. Huerta appears to believe that the pacification of the country can yet be accomplished by him.

As a proof of the progress already made in this direction, the Department of War refers to the reports of Federal victories in various parts of the republic, and characterizes the stories of rebel successes as false. The administration points to the successful repelling of the advance line of the National Railway, and expresses the hope that service will be resumed within a few days. This would have been accomplished to-day, it is said, had it not been for the cutting of the line yesterday between San Luis Potosi and Saltillo and the blowing up of a military train by a Federal mine.

Still Has Faith.

The Minister of Finance professes faith in the happy outcome of negotiations with London or European bankers in an endeavor to obtain \$20,000,000, but it is stated generally that even should this loan fail, there remains as a last resort the possibility of raising money in Mexico through increased taxes paid in advance. This plan has been seriously discussed.

In any case, the Mexican government believes it can get money in some manner to carry its campaign to a conclusion, and is inclined to regard President Wilson's policy in a light not altogether unfavorable, since it will result in cutting off supplies to the rebels—a thing in which the Mexican government always has insisted the United States has been lax.

So far as the protection of foreigners is concerned, Mexico takes the position that she will do all in her power to guarantee this. The refusal of the United States to permit arms and ammunition to reach the Mexican government through American sources will not be such a handicap to General Huerta, it is said, as he already has begun the purchase of supplies from Japan, and has long been receiving consignments from Germany and Spain.

Facts Given to Congress.

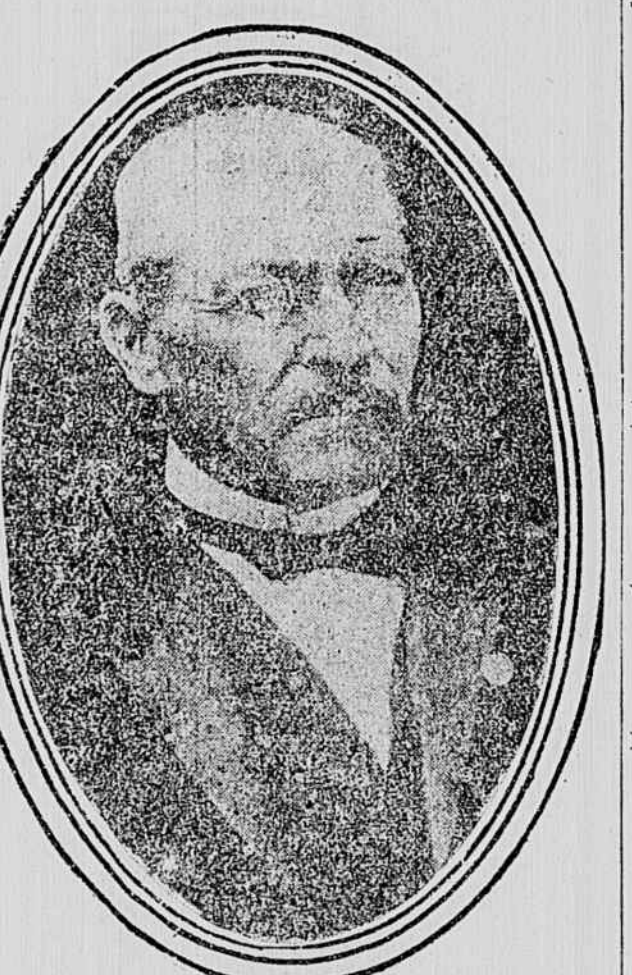
Without comment, Frederico Gamboa, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, presented to the standing committee of the Mexican Congress to-night all the facts in

(Continued On Third Page.)

FRIENDSHIP REJECTED, WILSON URGES THAT ALL AMERICANS LEAVE MEXICO, AND PROCLAIMS POLICY OF HANDS OFF



PRESIDENT WILSON, OF THE UNITED STATES.



PRESIDENT HUERTA, OF MEXICO.

AMBITIOUS PLAN FOR NEW HOSPITAL

Dr. Johnston Would Affiliate Medical College With Proposed Municipal Infirmary.

COMMITTEE DEFERS ACTION

Refers Matter to Subcommittee to Confer With Administrative Board and College.

"The city of Richmond, by erecting a modern, centrally located, municipal hospital, closely affiliated with the Medical College of Virginia, has it in its power to make such a hospital as renowned as the Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, and to make Richmond one of the leading medical centers in the country," said Dr. Ben Johnston, addressing last night the Council Committee on Public Buildings, Properties and Utilities.

The committee met to consider Alderman Mitchell's resolution directing the committee of the Medical College of Virginia offering the city free use of the Virginia and Old Dominion Hospitals to take care of its present needs until the new hospital is built.

Outlines Ambitious Plan.

Dr. Johnston, speaking for the Medical College of Virginia, outlined an ambitious plan which, if put into execution, would make new history for the municipal hospital service as well as the Medical College. The offer of the free loan of the two hospitals, he made it clear, was only to help the city tide over a period of stress. It was the hope of the Medical College, he said, that the city would see the mutual advantage of a municipal hospital closely affiliated with the institution, and would in the near future build with that end in view.

Alderman Mitchell thought the offer of the two hospitals was generous and opportune in the extreme, and urged its acceptance. John Hirschberg, as the member of the Administrative Board closest in touch with the City Home, declared himself in favor of the project to build a new hospital, but thought the committee should proceed carefully before accepting any offer or recommending a project of such magnitude.

Referred to Subcommittee.

At 10:30 o'clock the committee carried a motion made by Councilman Follock directing the appointment of a subcommittee of five to confer with the Administrative Board and the authorities of the Medical College of Virginia upon the various measures touching the hospital proposition now pending before the committee, and to submit a report.

Subcommittee Powers appointed as members of the subcommittee Messrs. Follock, Ratcliffe, Mitchell, Pollard and Melton. To the subcommittee was referred for conference with the Administrative Board and the medical college the Mitchell resolution, the loan offer of the medical college, and a resolution previously approved by the Administrative Board appropriating \$5,000 for the construction of a contagious ward at the City Home.

Wants Official Arrangement.

In advocating an ideal affiliation between a new municipal hospital and the Medical College of Virginia, Dr. Johnston told the committee the college is only asking the city to authorize officially what it now does unofficially. With one exception, he said, the staff of the City Home is composed of professionals of the medical college.

(Continued On Third Page.)

LOW WEEK-END RATES TO NORFOLK

VIA N. & W.

\$2.00 round trip tickets on sale Fridays and Saturdays of each week; good returning until following Monday—adv.

ALL AMERICANS WARNED TO QUIT MEXICO AT ONCE

Urgent Call for Citizens of United States to Leave Southern Republic Sent Out by Wilson—Embassy and Consuls Given Instructions to Assist in Flight From War Zone.

Washington, August 27.—President Wilson to-night warned all Americans to leave Mexico at once. At the same time the American embassy and all consular representatives throughout the Southern Republic were instructed to "notify all officials, civil and military, in Mexico" that they would be held strictly responsible for harm or injury done to Americans or their property.

Secretary Bryan dispatched long telegrams to the embassy and all consular representatives, quoting extracts from President Wilson's address to Congress to-day, in which he reviewed the futile peace negotiations with the Huerta government and the policy the United States would pursue hereafter toward Mexico.

In these messages the consuls were instructed to render every aid possible to departing Americans, furnishing transportation and any other pecuniary assistance to the needy. They were informed that a sufficient number of ships would be provided to carry away those in the sea coast towns.

Foreign Governments Will Be Notified.

It is believed the President not only is preparing to strengthen the border patrol, but desires the strictest vigilance by troops already watching the international boundary. Secretary Garrison, of the War Department, it was announced to-night, will be in New York next Wednesday to confer with Francis Burton Harrison, but it was said at the White House that his return to the East from his Western inspection trip was not prompted by any prospective troop movement.

These developments followed closely upon the reading by President Wilson of his address to Congress to-day, in which he outlined the policy of the United States toward Mexico as one of absolute noninterference and strictest neutrality. The President held out hope for a resumption of negotiations and ultimate success of a policy of persuasion backed by the moral force of the governments of the world.

First results of the President's optimism were apparent to-night, when Secretary Bryan announced the receipt of a message from John Lind, now at Vera Cruz, stating that Senor Gamboa, Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, has sent a new note. Secretary Bryan described the situation as "encouraging," and commented on the fact that he had for several days used the word "unchanged."

Bryan Takes Most Encouraging View.

Secretary Bryan said that while the Lind message contained only a summary of the Gamboa note, sufficient had been received to warrant taking an encouraging view. Mr. Bryan added that the Gamboa note was in reply to the supplementary suggestions made by Mr. Lind before leaving Mexico City for Vera Cruz.

The President was informed of the late developments, but offered no comment. He was particularly pleased to-night with his reception in Congress. Not only from the applause that greeted him as he began his address and at its conclusion, but, through personal congratulations, President Wilson felt assured that he had behind him the undivided support of Congress, irrespective of political party.

The President had an informal talk with Senator Root, Republican, in the Speaker's room just before he was escorted to the House rostrum, and learned that the New York Senator soon would make a speech in support of the administration's policy. Mr. Root's utterances are calculated to attract attention in Latin-America, because of his famous tour there a few years ago as Secretary of State.

GOES IN EVENING FIELD

San Francisco Call Will Discontinue Morning Edition.

San Francisco, Cal., August 27.—An announcement was made to-day that the San Francisco Call, a morning paper, will appear on September 1 as an evening paper. M. H. DeYoung, proprietor of the San Francisco Chronicle, who bought the morning paper plant, has sold the equipment, excepting the color presses, to the new owners, who are announced as F. W. Kellogg, publisher and president, representing 80 per cent of the stock, and John D. Sprinkle, formerly proprietor of the Morning Call, and now holding 20 per cent of the stock of the evening paper.

TROOPS TAKE CHARGE

They Are Ordered Out to Prevent Gambling at Race Meet.

Porter, Ind., August 27.—Two companies of the Indiana National Guard arrived here at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon and immediately took charge of the Mineral Springs race-track, where betting on horse-racing is said to have flourished since the opening of the meet last Thursday.

The troops were ordered out by Governor Ralston after he had received information that the track officials were permitting gambling, and that the county authorities were doing little to stop it.

TELLS CONGRESS HOW HUERTA HAS REFUSED TO HEED PLEA FOR PEACE

Necessity of Absolute Neutrality Pending Time of Awakening Announced.

WAR MUNITIONS ARE PROHIBITED TO EITHER SIDE

President Goes Before Senate and House and Reveals Whole Situation as to Southern Republic—He Is Still Optimistic as to Final Outcome, but Immediate Steps Will Be Taken to Protect This Country's Citizens—All Who Can Come Away Will Be Brought Out, and Mexicans Will Be Held to Strict Account for Others. More Troops May Be Sent to Border.

Washington, August 27.—President Woodrow Wilson went to Congress to-day and revealed how the Huerta provisional government in Mexico had rejected the friendship of the United States and its effort to aid in the establishment of peace and a government which could be recognized by this nation, and which would be obeyed and respected by Mexico's own people.

In a statement which breathed regret and sympathy in every phrase, the President clung tenaciously to optimism as to the ultimate result, notwithstanding the pessimistic facts confronting the two nations. After picturing the hopelessness for Mexico if she maintained her present position, "isolated and without friends who can effectually aid her," the President announced the necessity of a firm neutral stand by this government, a policy of "hands off," to await the time of Mexico's awakening. He also voiced an urgent appeal for all Americans to leave Mexico and for the United States to aid them in every possible way, but in emphatic language served notice upon those who assume to exercise authority in the revolution-torn country that they would be held to a definite reckoning for losses and suffering to American citizens.

Appause of Enthusiasts.

The message of the President was received with enthusiastic applause by members of the House and Senate gathered in joint session in the House chamber, and to-night the machinery of the government is in motion for making effective the policy of neutrality and "hands off" while the warring factions continue their struggle. To prevent the shipment of arms or munitions of war into any part of Mexico or to any faction, the United States troops on the border already have been ordered to exercise increased vigilance. Whether more troops will be sent to the border is a question to be determined within the next few days. Major-General Wood, chief of staff of the army, who has been inspecting the troops in Texas, already is on his way to Washington.

General Wotherspoon, attached to the office of the chief of staff, said to-night that much would depend upon the experience of the next few days on the border in determining upon the order for more troops. Secretary Bryan planned to confer with President Wilson early to-morrow on the subject, and the assurance was given that everything necessary would be done to carry out strict neutrality. Secretary Daniels conferred with the President during the day, and the Navy Department is ready to dispatch more ships to Mexican waters if required to prevent the shipment of arms to Mexico by sea.

Foreign Powers Not Asked.

Foreign powers, it was understood to-night, have not been asked to place an embargo on the shipment of munitions of war or arms into Mexico, but the President's message asserted that this government had been given the generous moral support of foreign nations in the proposals to the Huerta government which have been rejected. It became known that the administration has under serious consideration the ordering of several thousand more troops to the Mexican border line, and it is said that Cabinet members have urged that this be done.

The President's urgent request to Americans in Mexico to leave the country emphasized to Congress the necessity for action on the recent request of Secretary Bryan for an appropriation of \$100,000 with which to aid citizens of the United States who are being persecuted.

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